THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1838.

We paid a visit some days since, to Mr. David Stuart, at his country seat on the Bel-Air road, about six miles from Baltimore, and were most agreeably surprised to find that in the very few years he has had it in possession he had carried its improvement far beyond our anticipations.—We saw a field of 20 acres, which, about four or five years since was in the occupancy of poverty and other kindred grasses, but which was, at the period of our visit, bearing one of the best crops of wheat we have seen for several years, and if we are not greatly at fault in our estimate, we think it will yield 25 bushels to the acre. This field, we learn, had been chiefly brought up to its present state of fertility by deep ploughing and turning in clover; the soil, as is that of the farm generally, is what is called a chocolate clay, by no means remarkable for its virgin strength. The defects of nature, however, have been overcome by Mr. Stuart; for in all the fields through which we passed, whether of corn, oats, wheat, grass or truck, the evidence of an enlightened enterprise and well directed zeal were present.

The improvements on Mr. Stuart's farm combine the happy qualities of neatness, comfort and convenience. His dwelling is delightfully situated on an eminence, so elevated as to command a view of the Chesapeake Bay and Eastern Shore; the stabling, barn, cow houses and piggery, are each admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are intended.

Mr. Stuart has a *boiler* of a hundred gallons capacity, in which he cooks his feed for his hogs and milch cows. It is simply a large pot holding 100 gallons, set in brick work so as to confine the fire around it. In this, at times, he has prepared the food for from 50 to 60 hogs, and from ten to twelve cows, at an expense and trouble that is not felt as a burthen.

But while we do justice to Mr. Stuart, and give him credit for having transformed worn-out fields into those of productiveness—for having substituted luxuriant artificial grasses for sedge—we must not omit to mention that the hospitalities of his house are greatly enhanced in value, and derive more than a moiety of their charms from his lady, whose bland and courteous deportment—whose kind attentions—make one almost forget that he is a visitor.

After the change which Mr. S. has wrought in the texture and productive capacity of his farm, let no one despair of meliorating the condition of his own. *Lime, ashes, plaster, clover, deep ploughing*, and a judicious rotation of crops, will bring up the most exhausted soils, and make them better than they ever were.

IMPORTATIONS OF SILK.

We were indebted a few days since to our representative, John P. Kennedy, Esq. for the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, from which we have extracted the following facts connected with the importation of Silk goods.

It appears that from the 1st of October 1836, to the 30th September 1837, there were imported into the United States, of

Manufactured Silk goods,	$14,213,773
Raw Silk, - - - -	211,694
Sewing Silk, - - -	707,597
	$15,133,064

Besides the above, there were imported $1,810,-947 worth of goods manufactured from silk and worsted, making an aggregate of $16,944,011.

Spring Wheat.—We saw a few days since two samples of Spring Wheat grown by Mr. Giles of Baltimore County. The one was sown on the 2d of April, and the other on the 1st of May. The heads of both were remarkably long and well filled, the last sown the largest. Mr. Giles assured us that each stood thick on the field, was about 3½ feet high, and presented a most healthy appearance, being exempt from all the diseases incident to growing wheat.

BLIGHT IN GRAPES.

We would especially call the attention of our readers to the subjoined communication, and solicit communications thereon:

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:—

Will the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener oblige a subscriber by enquiring of his correspondents, the cause, and the remedy, for the blight or rot, in the American grapes, such as the Isabella, Catawba, and Alexander. On the 1st inst. not one defective grape could be found on the vines, though by the 7th, fully one half of a large crop were blighted. It is the same case every season. Deep planting has been suggested as a *prevention*, but the present object is to enquire if there is any *remedy* for vines of 5 or 6 years growth.

7th July, 1838.

[From the London Sportsman.]

HINTS FOR PREVENTION OF DISORDERS IN HORSES.

STABLES.

Stables should be lofty, light and airy, and should never contain more than six or eight horses. They are in general kept too close and hot.

Too much clothing also is usually put upon the horses, which thus become so tender, that they catch cold upon every slight exposure to a cool air.

The doors and windows of stables should be thrown open when the horses are out, but care must be taken that a cold current of air does not immediately blow upon them when in the stable, particularly if they are heated.

It is a bad practice to allow horses to stand upon litter in the day-time, except they are unwell or fatigued.

FOOD.

The quantity and quality of a horse's food should invariably be regulated by the exercise and fatigue he has to undergo; high feeding, without proportionate work, produces half the disorders to which horses are subject.

Good hay is of much consequence to horses engaged in active exercises; but it should be given in small quantities during the day; and when owing to bad weather, the horses cannot be exercised, they should be stinted both in their hay and corn; and a bundle or two of clean wheat straw may be put before them. All grain given to horses, would be more nutritive if bruised in a mill, and mixed occasionally with chopt straw. Carrots are a most wholesome food, and of all roots, rank next to corn in point of nourishment. They are particularly serviceable when a horse's wind is affected.

When horses are first taken from grass, they

should be gradually brought to a dry diet by giving them carrots, lucerne, bran-mashes, &c., with their hay. After a few days a small quantity of oats may be given, and the feed increased by degrees till they come to their full allowance.—They should likewise be put into a cool stable, and have plenty of walking exercise. If such precautions were well attended to a great saving might be made, both of physic and the horse's constitution.

WATER.

Pond water, if it lay on a clay bottom, and be sweet, agrees best with horses; hard water may be improved by throwing some chalk or clay into it, and exposing it in cisterns to the open air.

It is proper to let the water, intended for the horses, stand for some hours in the stables before it is used.

Water should be offered to horses frequently; they would then never drink large quantities of it at a time, which is particularly hurtful to them when heated by exercise. It is a good and safe plan when travelling, &c., always to mix hot water enough with their cold to take off the chill.

EXERCISE.

A horse's exercise should be proportioned to his strength, manner of feeding, and the labor required of him. He ought, however, to have at least two hours of daily exercise.

Horses should not be ridden fast after having been newly fed and watered. A fat horse requires a long course of moderate exercise before he can safely be put to trot, which is violent.

It should be a general rule to ride a horse slowly at the beginning of a stage; afterwards increase the pace, and slacken it again a mile or two before the end of it, so as to bring him tolerably cool into the stable.

If horses come in very warm, they should be walked about gradually till cool, their feet should then be pricked, and all dirt and gravel carefully washed out. In hot weather, washing their legs is proper, but they should always be well rubbed afterwards. In winter, cold water is injurious to the heels, and apt to bring on swelling and the grease.

Horses should on no account be permitted to stand uncovered in the stable, much less at the stable doors after being much heated, except the weather be very warm. Road horses should in the middle of a long stage have half a pail of water mixed with a little oatmeal: and on a journey, if no other corn but what is soft and new can be procured, oatmeal just moistened with water, or some coarse bread, should be given in preference to such corn, which is extremely unwholesome. If a horse grow costive, let him have some mashes of scalded bran or malt. If he have any difficulty in staleing only, an ounce of nitre may be given in his food for a few nights.

Should he be seized with a violent fit of the gripes, let him be bled, back-raked, and have a clyster of three or four quarts of water gruel mixed with eight ounces of glauber or common salt.

The best instrument for giving a clyster is an ox bladder, that will hold two or three quarts, tied to the end of a wooden pipe about 14 inches long, one inch and a half diameter where the bag is tied, and of a gradual taper to the extremity; where the thickness should suddenly increase, and be rounded off at the point, and made as smooth as possible. The hole through the pipe may be made sufficiently large to admit the end of a common funnel for pouring the liquor into the bag; no other force is requisite to throw it up, than the holding the bag a little higher than the level of the pipe. If in consequence of violent inflammation and pain, an opiate should be necessary, a tablespoonful of laudanum may be given in a pint of water.

Should a horse be touched in his wind, be very careful that he has only moderate quantities of food and water. Two spoonfuls of tar mixed with the yolk of an egg given in a morning fasting will be of great service to him when travelling.—In hot dry weather, it is useful to stop horses' feet at night with a mixture of soft clay and cow dung, and to moisten them frequently with water.

FRICTION.

The currying, brushing, and rubbing down horses is of great importance, not only to their coats, but also to their general health; when these operations are neglected, or slightly performed, an obstruction takes place in the pores of the skin, producing mange, &c., and the hair instead of being smooth and shining, stares, and stands on end. Nothing tends so much to prevent grease and swelling of the legs as frequent hard rubbing and carefully cleaning the heels.

TRIMMING.

The ears of horses are covered with a short down in the inside, mixed with larger hairs, to prevent cold air, rain, dust and flies from hurting the internal ear. The trimming therefore this part, is very prejudicial to the horse.

PHYSIC.

It is advisable to prepare a horse for physic by giving him bran mashes for a day or two.

The morning is the best time for giving a purgative, the horse having previously fasted for two or three hours; during this day, he is to be kept in the stable, and fed with bran mashes, and a very moderate quantity of hay. He may be allowed to drink plentifully of warm water, and if he refuses it warm, let the chill only just be taken off. On the following morning he is to be gently exercised, when the medicine will generally begin to operate, and he is to be plentifully supplied with bran mashes and warm water. Warm clothing, particularly when he is out of the stable, is highly necessary.

On the next day the purging will generally have ceased; then a small quantity of corn may be allowed.

When physic does not operate at the usual time, the horse appearing sick and griped, relief may be had by giving a clyster of water gruel and making him drink freely of warm water, which should be assisted by exercise.

When purging balls are given to horses the head should be kept up, and care taken that the balls pass down the gullet, which may easily be discovered sliding down from the outside.

Mr. Clarke advises a bran mash to be given an hour before the physic.

The following formulæ are chiefly taken from White's Farriery.

PURGING BALLS—NO. 1.

Succotrine Aloes,	7 dr.
Prepared Natron,	2 dr.
Ginger powdered,	1 dr.
Oil of Carraways,	10 drops.

Syrup of Buckthorn enough to make the ball.

This dose is sufficient for a strong horse. For a weak or small horse 6 drams of Succotrine Aloes would be sufficient.

No. 2.

Succotrine Aloes,	1 oz.
Cream of Tartar,	4 dr.
Ginger powdered,	2 dr.

Syrup of Buckthorn to form the ball.

POULTICE.

Take of fine bran one quart, pour on it a sufficient quantity of boiling water to make a thin paste, and linseed powder enough to give it a proper consistence.

DIURETIC BALLS.

Castile Soap,	4 oz.
Powdered Rosin and Nitre,	2 oz.
Oil of Juniper,	½ oz.

Linseed powder and syrup enough to give it a proper consistence. To be divided into six balls for strong, and eight for delicate horses.

Diuretic Balls should be taken at night and worked off the next morning, allowing the horse plenty of water.

ALTERATIVE POWDERS.

An ounce of Nitre mixed with a quarter of an ounce of Sulphur given morning and night for a fortnight or three weeks is a safe and useful alterative.

ASTRINGENT OINTMENT FOR THE GREASE.

Hogs Lard,	4 oz.
Oil of Turpentine,	2 dr.
Acetated Water of Litharge,	½ oz.

PARIS, Ia., May 18th, 1838.

To the Editors of the Indiana Farmer:

Sirs—I have to acknowledge the receipt of one of your papers, in which I found much valuable information. My business has been very pressing, for some time past, and I have not found time for any communication; but as I deem it a high privilege to receive information from others, I conclude that it is a duty we owe to each other, to impart, as well as to receive; in drawing this conclusion, I thought I would send you the following:—

If there has been none of the kind, perhaps it may be of some use to the fruit growers of the State. I shall confine my remarks more particularly, to apples and peaches. By experience for many years, I have found an effectual remedy against the destruction of those valuable Fruit Trees, which are so frequently much injured, and many times totally destroyed by that devouring insect, called the Caterpillar-worm. Every fruit-grower and almost every other person, has seen the effect of those devouring worms. In order, therefore to disclose the remedy I must begin with the worms in the eggs, and as there are but few persons that I have ever found who know where to look for the eggs, I thought a communication might be of use to the public.

The eggs (or rather the young worms) of the worm are to be found in the winter, in the comb, like that of a Honey Bee, placed by the old worm before she dies, near the extremity of the limbs, say within from six to fifteen inches of the end of the limb, where it is about as large as a pipe stem, or say the diameter of the limb about the length of a barley corn, or a quarter of an inch. There the comb is placed about half round the limb, and about three-fourths of an inch long, with the cups of the comb, the ends of which are placed to, and from the limb, the outside being glossed over with a brown shining substance, which the rain will not penetrate, the cups are nearly the eighth of an inch in length, and not larger than a very fine needle, from which the young worm comes forth, as soon as the leaves begin to grow in the spring. These nests can all be destroyed by close examination in the winter, or early in the spring, or by careful attention as soon as they begin to build their nests. Wherever that is done, there will be no worms on the tree for that season. The suffering of Cherry Trees to grow in an orchard is very prejudicial, they produce such a quantity of worms. By destroying the worms as above described, in a few years there will be none left in an orchard—There is not one nest in my orchard now that I know of. If I should find one, I should be very sure not to pass by it, without destroying it. Another effectual remedy is produced by the destruction of Caterpillar worms as above directed. In so doing, the fruit is preserved from the Maggot worm, as there are no old nests for them to breed in. The Maggot worm, I am fully persuaded, breeds in the old nests of the Catterpillar worm; I very well recollect one year while I lived in the eastern country, my apples were good and fair, with but very few worms in the whole crop of apples, while the orchards generally in the country were much infested with the Catterpillar worm, and the apples so filled with the Maggot worms, that many would not make their apples into cider, but fed them to their hogs, and let them rot on the ground.

I will devote to another subject a few lines and close this communication. In my other letter on the culture of wheat, I was not as full as I wished afterwards I had have been. There is another method of raising wheat that I did not mention, that is, when the wheat is sown, sow on plenty of Red Clover Seed, it will come up when the wheat does, and get root before winter sets in, and the next season will get ripe by the time the wheat does. When the wheat is off, turn it under, and sow wheat again, and the clover being ripe, will seed the ground again, as well as make a good coat of manure. In thus proceeding year after year, the ground will grow more rich, and the crop will increase each year, if there is proper attention paid to the purity of the seed, and how long the crop would increase I know not. It was practised at the east to great advantage.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
W. D. BACON.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

BUTTER MADE FROM FOUR COWS.

Great credit is due to numbers of enterprising individuals who have at different periods introduced from abroad improved breeds of cattle; particularly the improved Durham or Short Horn stock so valuable for taking on fat readily; but it has long been the opinion of many of the best farmers in this country, that the best specimens of our native cows are equal, if not superior, to the improved stock, for milk or butter.

Being recently on a visit to Cyrus Cadwallader, Esq. of Bucks co., Pa., he showed me a statement of the quantity of butter made from four native cows last season; commencing 4th mo. 25th, 1837, and ending with the season. They were pastured in the usual manner, and not otherwise fed, and there was made from the four cows 740 pounds of butter. I thought this statement, which can be implicity relied upon, might be usefully published in the Cabinet, in order that comparisons might be made with others who keep dairies, who I hope will furnish for publication the results of their observations on the quantity of butter made by their cows. R.

ON CULTURE OF TROPICAL PLANTS.

We are indebted to the politeness of Dr. PERRINE for the opportunity of publishing another interesting letter from General DEARBORN on the subject of the introduction of new articles of agriculture and horticulture in the United States:

HAWTHORN COTTAGE,
ROXBURY, JUNE 29, 1838.

DEAR SIR: Your two letters, and the samples of the foliaceous fibres of the precious tropical plants which you are desirous of introducing into Florida, have been received. I am extremely obliged to you for this kind attention, and very happy to learn that the letter to my estimable friend, Governor LINCOLN, afforded you any satisfaction. It was but the expression of my gratitude for the highly commendable efforts you were making to subserve the interest of your country, by furnishing a new source of profit to the agricultural and manufacturing industry of the United States; for every raw material produced, even in the extreme SOUTH, is a direct benefit to the mechanical and commercial enterprise of the NORTH.

I am fully sensible of the difficulties you have been compelled to encounter in your laudable endeavors, and how laborious and discouraging is the position of a gentleman who has a favorite and important object to accomplish, which requires the generous co-operation of the National Government, and especially if it is of a novel character. The momentous subjects before Congress, growing out of our domestic and foreign relations, have been of such an all-engrossing character as to require immediate action, and have not left the members at leisure to attend to less pressing matters. Besides, there are but comparatively so few persons who take an interest in political economy, scientific inquiries, or any measure which demands much research, that an utter indifference to them too generally exists in the whole community; and it is not until more complete and exact knowledge is obtained, that the same zeal and promptness of action is induced, as when the end to be attained is obvious, and universally approved, from the evident advantages which are to follow.

As important as is the agriculture of our country, it has received but little patronage, encouragement, or attention from the Government. The first, the greatest, the most vital of all the branches of national prosperity, from some inexplicable cause, has been left almost entirely to individual exertion. Such neglect is, to say the least, wonderful, when nearly all our exports, and the very means of our subsistence, are the products of the soil. But it is an humble, unobtrusive, quiet, and peaceful occupation, and has no ardent advocates to urge its claims for protection and advancement. It will, however, be of more moment as we advance in population and intelligence.

Be not discouraged, therefore, for facts and truths are mighty in their operations, and will ultimately triumph over all impediments. Columbus was, for years, a petitioner to no less than three sovereigns, and on the point of appealing to the bounty and energy of a fourth, before his gigantic conception of the existence of a "new world" was credited, and his voyage of discovery undertaken.

Newton's theory of gravitation was not adopted, even by the Academicians of France, until forty years after the publication of his Principia; and Galileo was obliged to confess before the assembled authorities of the Romish churches "that the earth did not turn round on its axis." Still that venerable philosopher did not despair, but, as he arose from his humble position, and brushed the dust from his knees, whispered to a friend, "nevertheless the earth does revolve," and his belief has become universal, although the pontifical decree, denouncing it as a heresy, remains unrepealed. The value and importance of the experiment you contemplate making is so great to the whole Republic, that it is impossible that it shall not be undertaken, when the subject shall be fully understood in all its vast scope and bearing, and by an almost unanimous voice. The citizens of the United States are, at times, difficult to be excited, but when the course is made clear, and the anticipated result of momentous import, they evince an ardor and an energy which sweeps like a flood over every obstacle, and there is no relaxation until the work has been consummated. How long were roads, canals, and railways urged upon the attention of the State and National Legislatures before they obtained any favor? And, at last, indignant at the slow movements and parsimonious policy of their Governments, the People came forth in their strength; and behold the glorious consequences! Prove that a thing is *true* and *useful*, and it will be adopted. Let the pioneer of improvement enlighten the route he has taken with the flambeau of intelligence, and his followers will be as numerous as the object to be accomplished demands.

One of the kinds of fibres you sent me, that of the forest pineapple, (Bromelia pita,) is of a remarkable flossy and delicate character, and, I should think, would make as beautiful and excellent thread as the most perfectly prepared flax or the filaments of the silk-worm.

The value of the culture of the *Agave Sisalana*, from which is obtained the Sisal hemp of commerce, may be conceived from the following facts, which I have taken some pains to ascertain, since the receipt of your first letter, as it is a substitute for the Manilla hemp. [The fibre of the petiole of a species of banana.]

Cordage, made of Manilla hemp, is now preferred for the running rigging and hawsers of the vessels employed in the fisheries, coasting and foreign trade, as well as all the steamboats on the

lakes and Western waters; it being as durable as hempen cordage, and much lighter—the weight being, for ropes of like size and length, nearly as eight to ten. The whalemen, in the five hundred ships engaged in that adventurous navigation, have given it a thorough trial, and, from its buoyancy, it is universally used for their immensely long tow lines, employed in the perilous capture of the leviathans of the deep.

All the Sisal hemp which can be procured is manufactured, and makes quite as good cordage, for most purposes, as the Manilla; but the fibre not being quite as flexible, owing, probably, to the less perfect manner of preparing it, the price is a little lower. For the last three years, the Manilla hemp has been from 7 to 7½ cents per pound, and Sisal from 6 to 6½ and 7.

The quantity of Manilla hemp imported into the United States during the last year is estimated by a manufacturer of cordage who lives in this town, at 28,000 bales, each weighing 270 pounds, the cost of which, at 7½ cents, amounts to 567,000 dollars.

The above mentioned manufacturer has invented machinery, which he has in full operation, for spinning Manilla hemp, and has also made cordage from the Sisal, with the same apparatus; and there is another large factory in Boston, in which the process of spinning was invented by Professor Treadwell, of Harvard University. The latter works are driven by water, and the former by steam power.

There are two rope-walks in this town which manufacture into cordage, of Manilla hemp,

	3000	bales
One in Boston - -	1200	"
Five in Charlestown and Cambridge	1000	"
Five in Salem and Marblehead	3200	"
One in Hingham	200	"
Two in Plymouth	1400	"
	10,000	"
In the other New England states,	5,000	"
In New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places,	13,000	"
Total quantity in the United States	28,000	"

With the best wishes for your success in obtaining the generous patronage of Congress, and for your prosperous prosecution of an experiment in Florida, I offer assurances of my unfeigned respect.

Your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Dr. HENRY PERRINE.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette of July 2]

GREAT SALE OF DURHAM CATTLE.

Mr. C. S. Clarkson has furnished us with an account of his large sale of Durham Cattle. The prices paid fully meet his expectations. Mina and calf Colossus sold for $1700; and were subsequently re-purchased by Mr. C. at an advanced price, he having reserved no bid at the sale.—Lilly of the Valley was also purchased by him. Below we give a list of the prices paid.

COWS AND CALVES.

Mina, 6 years old, roan cow, imported,	$975
Octavia, 4 years, pied red and white,	725
Pennsylvania and calf, roan cow, 7 years,	735
Lady Roan, 7 years, (resold for $800)	750
Snow Drop and calf, white cow, 4 years,	800
Florida and calf, 4 weeks old,	1075
Belinda, pied heifer, 2 years old,	875
Kitty Clover, 7 years old,	700
Prudence, 7 years old,	570
Emma & cf, roan cow, 3 yrs. resold at an adv.	850
Hyacinth, 12 years, private sale,	1000
Pink, 1 year, red and white heifer,	780
Rosebud, 1 year, red and white heifer,	850
White Rose, 1 yr, white with a few yel. spots	800
Dahlia, 11 months, white heifer,	475
Lilly of the Valley, 11 mos, roan heifer,	400
Susan, roan heifer, 1 year,	550
Stell, red and white heifer, 7 mos.	410
Daisy and calf, red cow,	469
Speckled Daisy, speckled cow, 4 years old,	400
Beauty and calf, red and white heifer, 3 years	200
Primrose, red and white heifer, 2 years,	220
Speckled Durham, roan cow, 8 years,	300
Dutchess, red cow, white spots, 6 years,	300
Blossom and calf, red cow, white spots, 3 yrs	370
Myrtle, pied and white heifer, 1 year,	320
Juliet, red & white heifer, 2 yrs. mix. blood	100
Laura, roan calf, 9 months,	220
Venus, red and white, 9 years, half blood	150
Young Venus, red and white cow, 4 years,	185
Matilda, 2 years, mixed blood,	200
Flora, 7-8 roan cow,	225
Cornelia, 2 years, roan heifer, mixed blood,	175
White Lily, 11 mos. mixed blood,	330
Nora and calf, deep red cow, mixed blood,	120
Caroline, deep red heifer, 2 years, part blood,	165
Ruby, roan heifer, 1 year old,	225
Cherry, red cow, 7 years old,	135
Mulberry and calf, red heifer, 2 years,	240
Speckled Legs and calf, 2 years	150
Old Kentuck and calf,	135
Clara and calf, red and white, 3 years,	160
Cora, red and white heifer, 1 year,	95
Lucy, mixed blood, 3 years,	170
Harriet and calf, mixed blood,	180
Maria, yearling, mixed blood,	110
Spot, 4 years, half blood, good milker,	200
Clorinda and calf, mixed blood,	205
Mayflower and calf, yearling heifer,	455
Fanny Wright, 7 months old,	145
Lady of the Lake,	120

BULLS.

Ohio, white bull 3 years old,	$150
Proclamation, red bull, white spots, 6 yrs.	600
Texas, 2 years old, white bull,	710
Colossus, white, 8 months old,	725
Col. Crockett, 1 year, red and white,	575
Don Juan, 1 year, red,	130
President, red and white spotted, 11 months,	190
Cato, roan, 11 months old,	300
Duke,	120
Frederick, bull calf, roan, 9 months old,	1000

Making Butter.—Putting a pint of cold water during the summer months in each pan of milk when strained from the cow, will materially aid in these desirable objects. The milk will not sour as quick, and the cream will rise more perfectly. The reason why butter becomes rancid so soon, is owing to the imperfect manner in which the milk, frequently soured before churning, is separated from the butter. Retarding the souring of the milk by the application of cold water, obviates the difficulty.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

PROGNOSTICS OF THE WEATHER.

Mr. Editor,—The subjoined prognostics of the weather have been taken from authors of approved experience, and in some instances of much learning. Not many, indeed none of their works have as I believe, been republished in this country, for the editions from which I have drawn my information, are English.* This last conviction induces me to send you this article, which I had compiled for my own use. The space allotted prohibits me from giving the causes of the respective prognostics—in each instance, however, the prognostic can be explained by the law of nature.

I. SIGNS FROM VAPORS OR MISTS.

1. If a white mist in an evening or night spread over a meadow, wherein there is a river, it promises the next day to be bright.

2. When the mist hanging over the lower lands draws towards the hills of a morning, and rolls up their sides until the tops be covered, there will be no rain.

3. In some places, if the mist hangs upon the hills, and drags along the wood, instead of overspreading the lower grounds, in a morning, it will turn to rain.

4. If mists rise in low grounds, and soon vanish, fair weather.

5. If they rise to the hill tops, rain in a day or two. (One of Mr. Worlidge's rules.)

6. A general mist before the sun rises near the full moon; fine weather.

II. FROM CLOUDS.

1. It is a symptom of fair weather when clouds dissolve into *air:* otherwise when they are *collected* out of the air.

2. When heavy rains are about to fall, every cloud rises bigger than the former, and all the clouds are in a growing state.

3. When clouds are fleecy, deep, and dense towards the middle, and very white at the edges, with the sky very bright and blue about them, they are of a frosty coldness, and will soon fall either in hail, snow, or hasty showers of rain.

4. When clouds breed high in the air in thin white trains, like locks of wool or the tails of horses, there will soon be wind below, and probably a rain with it.

5. When clouds as they come forward seem to diverge from a point in the horizon, a wind may be expected from that quarter, or the opposite.

6. When a general cloudiness covers the sky above, and small black fragments of clouds, like smoke, fly underneath, rain is not far off, and it will probably be lasting.

7. No surer sign of rain than two different currents of clouds, especially if the undermost flies fast before the wind: and if two such appear in hot summer, a thunder storm is gathering.

8. Clouds like large rocks; great showers.

9. If small clouds increase, much rain.

10. If large clouds decrease; fair weather.

11. In summer, when the wind has been South two or three days, and it grows very hot, and clouds rise with white tops, like towers, as if one were on the top of another, joined together with black on the nether side, there will be thunder and rain suddenly.

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*Lord Bacon, Beat, the Shepherd of Banbury, Worlidge and Claridge.

12. If two such clouds, rise one on either hand, rain.

13. Dappled white clouds, (called a mackerel sky) generally predict rain.

14. Small black clouds of a clear evening, undoubted signs of rain.

15. Blue or black clouds near the sun any time of the day, or near the moon by night; signs of rain.

16. Small waterish clouds on the tops of hills; rain.

17. If clouds grow or appear suddenly, the air otherwise free from clouds, tempests at hand, especially if they appear to the South or West.

18. Clouds setting on the tops of mountains; hard weather.

III. DEWS.

Dew plentifully on the grass after a fair day, foretels the next day fair; but if after such a day no dew is on the ground, and no wind stirring, rain may be expected.

IV. FROM SKIES.

1. Between a red evening and grey morning, is commonlya heavy dew or a mist over the ground, but if a red morning succeeds, there is no dew.

2. When a lowering redness spreads too far upwards from the horizon in the morning or evening, rain or winds follow, and often both.

3. When such a redness, together with a raggedness of the clouds, extends towards the zenith in the evening, the wind will be high from the West or South-West, with rain.

4. When the sky in a rainy season is tinged with a seagreen color, when it ought to be blue, the rain will continue and increase.

5. If it is of a deep dead blue, the weather will be showery.

6. A dark thick sky, lasting for sometime, either without sun or rain, always becomes fair; then foul—that is, a clear sky before rain.

V. FROM SUN.

1. When the air is hazy, and sun's light fades by degrees, and his orb looks whitish and ill defined, one of the most certain signs of rain.

2. If the rays of the sun breaking through the clouds, irradiate and are visible in the air, rain soon.

3. White at his setting; bad weather.

4. Shorn of his rays; bad weather.

5. Going down into a bank of clouds which lie in the horizon; bad weather.

6. If he rise red and fiery, wind and rain.

7. If he rise cloudy, and clouds decrease, certain fair weather.

VI. FROM MOON.

1. When moon and stars grow dim, with a hazy air and ring or halo around it; rain follows.

2. If moon appear pale and dim, expect rain.

3. If red, a sign of wind.

4. If of its natural color, and the sky clear; fair weather.

5. If the moon is rainy throughout her course, it will clear up at the ensuing change, and the rain will probably commence in a few days after, and continue; if, on the contrary, the moon has been fair throughout, and it rains at the change, the fair weather will probably be restored about the fourth or fifth day of the moon, and continue as before.

6. If new moon does not appear till the fourth day, a troubled air for the whole month.

7. If the moon, either at her first appearance, or within a few days after, has her lower horn obscure, or dusky, or any wise sullied, it denotes foul weather before the full.

8. If discolored in the middle, storms are to be expected about the full, or about the wane, if her upper horn is affected in like manner.

9. When on her fourth day she appears spotless, her horns unblunted, and neither flat nor quite erect, but betwixt both, it promises fair the greatest part of the month.

10. An erect moon is generally threatening and unfavorable, but particularly denotes wind; though if she appear with short and blunted horns, rain may rather be expected.

(To be continued.)

COLUMBIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the regular meeting of this Society, held on Saturday, the 7th instant, the following articles were exhibited:

By Mr. Wm. Buist—Cactus speciosissimus, gloxinia speciosa, speciesa alba, and grandiflora, very fine plants in a growing state, and the following cut roses:

Noisettes, Joane Deprez, Perpetual Bourbon, Maria Leonida, Madame Deprez, Lawrence, Ami Vebert, Cherce, Yellow, Chine, Belle Chinois, Duchy de Berri, Montezuma, Bellota, Hybrids, Monthly Cabbage, Phlox Drumondii, Hoya Carnosa.

All these flowers were vey fine: the Phlox and Roses will prove great acquisitions to our gardens.

The Hon. J. R. Poinsett presented a collection of flower seeds, mostly annuals, which will be more fully noticed at the next meeting.

Dr. Mc Williams presented a collection of bulbs and seeds from Florida and Texas, among them the arrowroot or conti of the Seminoles; these seeds and roots were collected and forwarded by Dr. McCormick, of the United States Army.

From Gaorgetown College a beautiful specimen of Zephyranthes grandiflora, a new species of lily, probably the finest that ever flowered in this vicinity.

By Josh. Peirce, two specimens of the "black nun" dahlia, a seedling originating with, and so called by, him; a fine dark flower, equal to the "negro boy."

Mr. Callan presented a fine specimen of spring wheat from the Washington Asylum, sown in April, the heads of which measured six inches in length.

After the transaction of some private business, the Society adjourned to the 21st instant.

From the Cultivator.

HINTS FOR JULY.

From a belief of its utility, confirmed by several years' practice, we earnestly recommend a trial to those who have not adopted the practice, *of curing their clover hay and such as abounds in clover,* IN GRASS COCKS, instead of spreading and curing it in the old way. It will save labor, save hay, and add much to the value of that which is housed. As soon as the grass has become wilted in the swath, and external moisture evaporated, and by all means before any of the leaves become dry and crumble, put the grass in grass cocks, as small at the base as possible, not to exceed a yard in diameter, and taper them off by adding forkfulls, to the apex, which may be four or five feet from the ground. Leaves them undisturbed at least 48 hours, and until you are pretty certain of sun or a drying wind; then open the cocks, and if once turned, the curing will be complete in three or four hours, scarcely a leaf will be wasted, and the hay will be bright, fragrant, and will keep well.

Cut small grain before it becomes dead ripe—for the following reasons: 1. If omitted, bad weather may intervene and delay the harvest too long. 2. Dead ripe grain wastes much in harvesting. 3. Early cut grain makes the best flour. 4 When any portion of the clum or straw has ripened, or become dry, there is no further supply of nourishment from the soil; and the grain then gets as much food from the cut as it could from the standing straw. Hence, when the straw turns yellow under the ear, however green the rest part of it may be, the grain should be cut; and when the straw becomes badly affected with rust or mildew, the sooner it is cut the better.

Do not put the plough into your corn, if you have, as you may have for a trifle, a cultivator or horse hoe. It severs the roots, which are the mouths of the plants, turns up and wastes the manure, which should always be applied to this crop, and deprives the plants of more than half their pasture. *Hill your corn but slightly.* Hilling renders it more liable to suffer from drought, and induces it to throw out a new set of roots, the old ones being in a manner useless, by being buried too deep, and beyond the influence of heat and air. The indispensable agents of nutrition and vegetable growth.

POTATOES FROM SEED.

At a late meeting of the Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin Agricultural Society, a premium of 5 dollars was awarded Mr. Zachariah Wilder, for the best ten bushels of potatoes raised from the seed of potato balls; being the best method to recover or revive the genuine potato when degenerated. "The potatoes exhibited were the product of seed of potato balls, obtained by planting selected potatoes near each other to cross the varieties if practicable; among which were the rusty-coat, the blue noses, pinkeye, and foxite. The potatoes exhibited were of the second year's growth from the seed. There were not less than 50 distinct varieties, from which were selected and cooked a few of the best sorts, such as were exhibited. They are of a large size, in shape resembling the kidney, pinkeye, and foxite potatoes; and having been cooked and tested by other competent judges are found to be as fine a potato as can be desired for the table. We are always pleased to notice experiments of this kind, as by such original crosses new varieties of this invaluable root may be produced, equal, and perhaps superior, to any we now have.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Mode of Preventing the Ravages of Insects.—A Petersburg paper states that the water in which potatoes have been boiled, sprinkled over grain, plants, &c., completely destroys all insects in every state of their existence from the egg to the fly.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Ploughing Exhibition, and Sale of Cattle.—At the request of a number of agricultural gentlemen, seconded by others friendly to that important interest, a trial of ploughs has been determined upon by the American Institute this season. The pleasant village of Hoboken has been selected for this purpose, contiguous to Mr. Dye's Hotel, opposite the city of New York, on the Elysian Fields —where suitable teams will be provided. This is not intended to prevent gentlemen from bringing their own teams, if preferred. The ploughing will commence on Tuesday, the first of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The object will be fairly and fully to test the comparative merits of the various ploughs that may be brought for competition, and, as far as practicable, to ascertain the form best adapted to accomplish the work in ordinary ploughing. Strength of construction, durability, liabilty to get out of order, adaptation of parts as to admit of repairs readily, their capability easily to accomplish various kinds of work, breadth and depth of furrow, &c., will be subjects of consideration. Competent judges will be appointed, consisting of practical farmers, with one or more skilful mechanics, to aid in deciding on the mechanical work of the specimens.

Ploughs may be exhibited, and entered for competition, by persons from any part of the Union.

A medal will be awarded by the Trustees of the Institute, for the plough which the judges shall pronounce the most perfect; and for the second best a diploma.

It has also been requested that there should be a sale of choice cattle during the afternoon of the exhibition. In compliance with this request, and to give those who have choice cattle, an opportunity to avail themselves of so favorable an occasion, and with a view of spreading and multiplying valuable breeds of cattle in our country, a public sale has been resolved upon; and an auctioneer selected, who has volunteered to make the sales without any charge. Any person may enter their cattle for sale free of expense. Suitable enclosed pasture ground for the cattle will be provided.

The public generally, whether farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, merchants, or professional men, are all invited to join in this pleasant, healthy, rational and useful afternoon's recreation. Other agricultural machines, or implements may be exhibited on the occasion. The ploughing and sale will be succeeded by a collation at Mr. Dyer's Hotel, where those who wish may join. A short address will be delivered.

A description of each plough; by whom made; the price, and where offered for sale, it is requested may be handed in by the exhibitor, to the Secretary or the Trustees.

If it should storm on the day mentioned, the exhibition will take place the first fair day thereafter. The Trustees will meet punctually on the ground at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Repository of the American Institute, N. Y.

JAMES TALLMADGE,
ADONIRAM CHANDLER,
GEORGE F. HOPKINS,
ANDREW WILLIAMS,
E. D. PEIMPTON,
T. B. WAKEMAN,
JOSEPH TITCOMB,
} *Trustees of the Americ'n Ins.*

USE OF LIME FOR PRESERVING FENCES AND BUILDINGS.

Mr. Editor.—Calling some time since on a friend of mine, who is a curious observer of things, he communicated to me, among other items of information, his method of painting, or rather whitewashing his buildings, to preserve them from decay. I was so much interested by its simplicity, as well as cheapness, that I took a memorandum at the time, of the materials used, expense, &c.

The materials are common salt and lime. Put about a quart of salt to a pail full of water, or rather as much as the water will dissolve. Then add fresh slackened lime—enough to give the proper consistency to apply with a brush. It should not be too thick, as that will cause it to peel off—and it will be necessary to put two coats. He says you may add paints if you please, to give it a different color. The whole expense of the materials, and putting on the same, would exceed two dollars and fifty cents, for a house 36 feet long, 18 wide and 18 high.

I find also, in looking over my papers, in the New York Farmer for April, 1836, the following recipe for an incombustible wash for buildings, to render them fire-proof; and also a coating for brick work, to render it impervious to water.

Proportion for five gallons. The basis is lime, which must be first slacked with hot water in a tub, and covered to keep in the steam; it then should be passed in a fluid form through a fine seive to obtain the flour of the same. Six quarts of lime, and one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water, to be dissolved by boiling, and skimmed clean,—then add to five gallons, one pound of alum; half a pound of copperas, three-fourths of a pound pot ash,—the last to be gradually added,—four quarts of fine sand, or hard woodashes, say hickory. You may add any colouring matter that your taste may dictate. It should then be applied with a brush; and it will, it is said, look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate. It will stop the small leaks, prevent the moss from growing, and render the parts painted with it incombustible.

Peru, Jan. 1838. J. H. J.

P. S. The 6 quarts of lime, I suppose, is for five gallons. [*Maine Farmer.*]

[From the Journal of the Franklin Institute.

EFFECT OF CULTIVATION UPON CLIMATE.

The question of the tendency of cultivation, and more especially the clearing of forests, upon the temperature of countries, has been much discussed, but without those definite results, which a subject of so much interest naturally claims. Until meteorological statistics shall be more diligently and accurately preserved, which there is reason to believe will be the consequence of an increasingly enlightened and expanding system of legislation, this question will not be solved with the desired precision. No country in the world, is more favorable to its accurate solution than our own. In one respect, the means are at hand of throwing much light on this subject,—namely—whether within the observation of the settlers of our new countries, there has been any diminution or increase of the level of the water of lakes and ponds, and the quantity which flows in rivers which can be ascribed only to the effect of clearing and cultivation.

In a memior on this subject by M. Baussingault, a translation of which appears in Jameson's Edinburgh Journal, Jan. 1838, facts are detailed from which the author draws the following conclusions:—

1st. "That the extensive clearing of a country diminishes the quantity of running water which flows over its surface; 2dly, that it is impossible for us to determine, at present, whether this diminution is owing to the smaller annual quantity of rain, or to an increased evaporation of the surface-water; or to those two causes combined; 3dly, that the quantity of running water does not appear to have varied in countries which have not been subjected to any changes arising from the progress of cultivation; 4thly, that, independent of the preservation of surface water, forests husband and regulate their flow; 5thly, that cultivation, when established in an arid country, which is not covered with forests, dissipates a portion of its running streams; 6thly, that, in clearings which are purely local, springs may disappear, without there being any ground to conclude that the annual quantity of rain has diminished; 7thly, that drawing our conclusions from the meteorological facts collected in equinoxial regions, we may presume that the extensively clearing of a country diminishes the annual quantity of rain which falls upon it."

M. Baussingault enjoyed extensive opportunities of observations in South America as well as in Europe. No traveller since the time of Humboldt, has turned to a better account such opportunities in connexion with the resources of science. He cites the following, among other cases.

"Oviedo, who, towards the end of the fifteenth century, so often traversed the valley of Aragua, positively affirms that New Valencia was founded in 1555, at the distance of half a league from the lake of Tacarigua; and M. de Humboldt found, in the year 1800, that the town was more than three miles (2709 toises) distant from its banks. The aspect of the district exhibits additional evidence of a great change. The rising grounds, which are somewhat elevated above the plain, maintain to the present day the name of islands, which at a former period, was most accurately assigned to them, seeing they were surrounded with water. The space which has been exposed by the retreat of the waters has been transformed into most fertile fields for the cultivation of cotton, sugar-cane, and the banana tree. These buildings which were reared in the immediate vicinity of the water are seen to be more and more forsaken by it. New islands made their appearance in the year 1796. An important military post in the shape of a fortress, which was built in 1740 in the island of *Cabrera*, is now situated on a peninsula. Lastly, in two islands of granite, those, namely, of Cura and of Cabo-Blanco, M. de Humboldt discovered, among the bramble bushes, several yards above the level of the water, deposits of fine sand, containing many *helicites*.—Facts which are so speaking as these, and withal so well ascertained, could scarcely fail of exciting the ingenuity of the learned on the spot, in the way of supplying explanations of the remarkable

change; and they all agreed thus far, that some subterranean conduit had been opened up, which allowed the waters to flow freely to the ocean.—M. de Humboldt, when on the spot, paid all due regard to this supposition, and after an accurate examination of the localities, came very decidedly to the conclusion, that the cause of the diminution of the waters of the lake of Tacarigua was nothing more than the extensive clearing away of the woods, over the whole valley, during the course of the former half century. "In laying low the trees," he observes, "which covered the tops and flanks of the mountains, mankind, in all climates are, at one and the same time, entailing two great calamities upon succeeding generations; they are producing a scarcity both of wood and water."

Since the time of Oviedo, who, like all the older chronologists, is perfectly silent concerning any subsidence of the water of the lake, the cultivation of indigo, sugar, cotton, and cocoa, had been carried to a great extent. In the year 1800 the valley of Aragua maintained a population as dense as that of any of the most populous portions of France. The smiling prosperity which existed in the numerous villages which teemed with its industrious population, could not be witnessed without the greatest satisfaction. Such was the prosperous condition of this charming country when M. de Humboldt was sojourning in La Hacienda de Cura.

After a lapse of twenty-two years, it was my lot afresh to visit the valley of Aragua. I fixed my residence in the small town of Maracay. I soon found that, for many years, the inhabitants had been remarking not only that the waters of the lake had ceased to subside, but, on the other hand, they affirmed they were very decidedly rising. The lands which had been formerly occupied in the cultivation of cotton were now submerged. The islands of Las Nuevas Aparecidas, which had risen above water in the year 1796, had now become shallows, which were dangerous for navigation. The tongue of land near to Cabrera, at the northern side of the valley, was now so narrow, that the smallest rise in the lake altogether inundated it; and a steady breeze from the north-west was sufficient to submerge the road which led from Maracay to Nueva Valencia.

The fears, which for so long a time had annoyed the inhabitants on its banks, were now altogether changed in their character; and they no longer dreaded the entire disappearance of the lake. They were now anxiously considering if these successive invasions of the rising waters were about to overwhelm their properties; and those who had explained the previous diminution, by the existence of subterranean canals, were convinced that they were now choked up, and that nothing would save them but opening the conduits afresh.

During the two-and-twenty years which had intervened, important political transactions had occurred. Venezuela now no longer belonged to Spain. The smiling valley of Aragua had been the arena of the most bloody contests, and war and death had desolated those happy scenes, and greatly reduced the population. On the first cry of independence, a number of slaves obtained their liberty by fighting under the standard of the new Republic. Its wide spreading cultivation was neglected; the forest trees, so luxuriant within the tropics, had again in a great measure usurped dominion over that region, which its inhabitants, after a century of constant and painful labour, had reclaimed. During the growing prosperity of the valley of Aragua, the numerous streams which fed the lake had been arrested and employed in innumerable irrigations, and their beds were found dry for more than six months of the year. At the last epoch to which I have alluded, the streams being no longer so diverted flowed without interruption. Thus, then, during the progress and continuance of agricultural industry in the valley of Aragua, when the process of clearing was pushed farther and ferther, and when cultivation in every shape was advancing, the level of the water gradually subsided. More lately, on the contrary, during a period of misfortune, and, we would fain hope, but temporary, when the clearing was no longer continued, and the cultivated lands have fallen back into their wild state, the waters having ceased to fall, and are now very speedily assuming a decided rising movement.

I shall now direct my remarks to another quarter, without however leaving America, in which we find a climate analogous to that of Europe, and where we traverse immense districts producing the most valuable grains. I shall direct attention to the higher lands of New Grenada, and to those elevated valleys, from 6000 to 9000 feet above the level of the sea, which enjoy, throughout the year, a temperature of from 58° to 62° Fahr. Lakes are frequent among the Cordilleras; I might easily dwell upon many of these, but shall bring under review only those which have been the subject of previous observations.

The village of Ubata is placed in the vicinity of two lakes. It is an important fact that, sixty years ago, these two sheets of water formed one only. The older inhabitants have observed the waters gradually diminish, and their shores extend themselves year after year. Fields of corn, of the greatest fertility, at the present time cover districts which thirty years ago, were completely covered with water. The falling of the mean level of this lake will the more readily be credited by the consideration, that an occasional fall of three or four inches lays bare a great extent of surface. If we inquire in the neighbourhood of Ubata of any of the old men, who in their younger days were devoted to the chase, or if we examine the records of any of the different parishes, no doubt will remain that numerous forests have been felled. The clearing still goes on; and it is equally certain that the retreat of the water has not ceased, though it does not advance so rapidly as it was wont to do.

It is hoped that such of the readers of the Journal of the Institute, as may have the means of obtaining correct information on a question of this nature, in the interior and particularly in the more elevated regions of the United States, will not neglect the opportunities they enjoy, and that the facts which they obtain, may be given to the public in that, or some other Journal, so as to serve the purpose of accumulating evidence in relation to the meteorology of our country.

G.

Wool and Woollen Manufactures.—The following is an exhibit of the number of sheep in each state, and of the woollen manufactories—the number of pounds produced in each state, and its value, at 50½ cents, which seems to have been the average price for the last ten years.

	Sheep.	Sets Machinery.	Quantity lbs.	Amount Dollars.
Maine,	522,619	24	2,023,512	1,021,873
N. Hampshire,	465,179	28	1,511,832	763,476
Vermont,	1,099,011	100	3,571,886	1,803,751
Massachusetts	373,322	519	1,213,297	612,715
Rhode Island,	81,619	80	265,262	133,957
Connecticut,	265,169	184	829,299	410,813
New York,	4,299,879	234	12,974,606	7,057,176
New Jersey,	250,000	20	218,500	410,313
Pennsylvania,	1,714,640	123	5,572,580	2,814,158
Delaware,	150,000	20	487,500	246,187
Maryland,	275,000	15	893,750	451,333
Virginia,	1,000,000	—	3,350,000	1,641,250
Ohio,	1,711,200	30	5,561,400	3,908,500
Kentucky,	6,00,000	—	1,950,000	984,750
Total,	12,897,638	882	41,917,324	21,158,266

There was imported, in 1836, over and above our exports, 12,296,249 pounds of foreign wool, mostly of coarse quality, costing abroad less than eight cents per pound, and not subject, therefore to duty.

Of this gross amount of wool, it is estimated that thirty-one millions of pounds were worked up in the manufactories, leaving 12 millions for family manufacture; three millions and a half pounds of which are supposed to be worked up in New York, three in Pennsylvania, and two in Ohio.

The manufacturing establishments are employed in the following fabrics, viz:—In broadcloths, 344; cassimeres, 178; satinets, 574; flannels, 156; jeans, linseys, &c. 210; blankets, yarns, and hats, 24; carpets, 61.—Total sets of machinery, 1,549.

Hoosick has 37,807 sheep, the greatest number of any town in this state; and Dutchess county 234,294, the greatest number of sheep of any county in the state.—*Jour. Amer. Inst.*

TURNIP SEEDS.

5000 lbs. Turnip Seeds of first quality of the following kinds, will be supplied at the very lowest wholesale rates; which will enable venders to make large profits in selling by the pound, and far larger when selling in smaller parcels.

Purple topped Ruta baga or Yellow Swedish Turnip, White flat Field, White Norfolk, Early White Dutch, Yellow Dutch, Yellow Flat Field, Yellow Aberdeen, Large Yellow Bullock, Long Tankard, Yellow Stone, White Stone, Yellow Maltese, Dale's New Yellow Hybrid, Swan's Egg, Red top or Red Round, Green top or Green Round, and others.

Also, for sale, every other kind of Garden, Flower and Agricultural seeds. A liberal credit to venders—and priced catalogues will be sent to all who desire.

N. B. 600,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis Trees, 3 to 6 feet high, deliverable in October—and 200,000 Morus Expansa, Brussa, and other choice varieties.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,
Flushing, New-York.

july 17 3t

DAHLIA ROOTS.

The subscriber can furnish any quantity of DAHLIA ROOTS to the number of *one thousand*, recommended to be a choice variety, all of the double kind, and from the well known nursery of Samuel Reeve, Esq'r. near Salem, New Jersey. I can also furnish from the same nursery very superior APPLE TREES for spring planting, if orders are given in soon for them. Peach Trees cannot be furnished from the said nursery before next fall.

J. S. EASTMAN.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MOND

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	8 50	9 00
CORN, yellow	bushel	72	—
White	"	68	70
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	9	11
North Carolina,	"	10	11
Upland,	"	9½	11
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	10	11
FEATHERS,	pound.	48	50
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 12	—
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	10 00	—
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	7 50	—
" " wagon price,	"	7 00	—
City Mills, super	"	7 50	—
" extra	"	8 00	—
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	4 50	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	—	—
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 25	2 50
Orchard,	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	10 00	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	—
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 00	—
Slaughtered,		—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
LIME,	bushel.	33	34
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	26	27
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	1 12
Black eye,	"	1 00	1 12
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	—	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	75	85
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	6 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	5 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	—	—
Red. best	"	—	—
Maryland inferior	"	—	—
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. (scarce)	gallon.	33	33½
" in hhds. (scarce)	"	31	—
" wagon price, (scarce)	"	bbls	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 25	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 50	—

		washed.	unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	13	13½
Shoulders, do	"	11	—
Middlings, do	"	11	—
Assorted, country,	"	9½	10
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	12 00	15 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 62	—
CHOP RYE,	"	1 50	1 60
EGGS,	dozen.	12	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	9 75½	10 00
No. 2,	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 25	4 75
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	—	—
No. 3,	"	—	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	10	11

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1¼
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg,	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	¼a	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of Valley, Winch.	par
Salisbury, 1 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,	par
Cumberland,	par	Do. Charlestown,	par
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1¼
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	3¼a4
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks, ½p.c.		Ohio Banks, generally	5a6
		New Jersey Banks gen.	3
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York City,	par
Philadelphia,	par	New York State,	do
Chambersburg,	¼	Massachusetts,	1¼a2
Gettysburg	do	Connecticut,	1¼a2
Pittsburg,	2¼	New Hampshire,	1¼a2
York,	¼	Maine,	1¼a2
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	2	Rhode Island,	1¼a2
Delaware [under $5]	4	North Carolina,	5
Do. [over 5]	1½	South Carolina,	6a7
Michigan Banks,	10	Georgia,	8a10
Canadian do.	10	New Orleans,	8a10

FOR SALE,

Two superior DEVON bulls, 4 years old this spring, of the purest blood in the country. fine form and remarkably large. Any gentleman wishing to procure one will find it to his advantage to embrace the present opportunity, as they will be sold at the low price of $100 each, deliverable in Baltimore.

Applications in writing, *post paid*, to be made to the subscriber.

EDWD. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

may 29 3t

FARMERS' REPOSITORY

OF AGRICTLTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EAST MAN'S CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS IMPROVED.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has secured by letters patent his late and very important improvements on his Cylindrical Straw Cutter, by which improvements they are made more durable and easier kept in order. All the machinery being secured to an iron rame the shrinkage, wear and decay of wood is avoided. The feeding part of his improved machine is upon an entire different principle from the former machine; far more durable, requiring neither skill or care to keep it in order. These machines are so constructed as to make the freight on them less than half what it cost to ship the former or wood machines, an important desideratum to purchasers living at a distance; and I now offer it to the public upon the credit of my establishment as the most perfect machine in existence for the same purpose. They are also adapted to cutting rags for paper making, and for cutting tobacco as manufactured by Tobacconists, &c.

I also keep these machines on hand made as heretofore with my new feeding machinery attached to them; and also a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, as, usual. Elliott's Horizontal Wheat Fans, and Fox & Borland's Threshing Machines are both superior articles.

My stock of Ploughs on hand are not equalled in this city either for quality, quantity, or variety. I have a large assortment of Plough Castings at retail or by the ton, and having an Iron Foundry attached to my establishment can furnish any kind of Plough or Machine Castings on reasonable terms and at a short notice.

All repairs done with punctuality and neatness. On hand, a few Patent Lime Spreaders, Horse Powers, &c. &c.

Also just received, a fresh supply of Landreth's superior Garden Seeds. In store, superior Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed and Seed Oats. All implements in the agricultural line will be furnished by the subscriber, as good and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, with a liberal deduction to wholesale purchasers. Likewise will receive orders for Fruit Trees from Mr. S. Reeves' Nursery, New Jersey.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
Pratt street, Baltimore,
feb 20 Between Charles & Hanover sts

TO THE PUBLIC.

Try the New Agricultural Establishment in Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general, and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from $4 to $15 each, comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis'," "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from $15 to $50 each, warranted to separate the garlic from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from $12 to $20; Cutting Boxes, from $7 to $50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles, warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again—all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or otherwise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch.

☞ We would particularly call the attention of *Country Merchants* and others, wishing to purchase agricultural implements to sell again, to the fact, that we will furnish them with articles on better terms than they can be supplied at any other establishment in the city. Our assortment is complete and as varied as that of the most extensive concern in Baltimore.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denny—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled *entire* all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments. mh 26 JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

GROUND PLASTER OF PARIS,

Of superior quality, in bbls. on hand and for sale by
JONA. ELLICOTT & SONS,
may 8 3t south end of Patterson st.

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